

- 10 -

Claims

- 5 1. Process for centrifugal distribution of liquid physiological specimens over a surface (2) with an array of assays (3), said array being placed in a rotating device (9) and said liquid physiological specimens being distributed to said surface (2) by the dynamic forces
10 of the rotation, said surface (2) being pointed towards the axis of rotation (10), the liquid physiological specimens being forced toward said surface (2) under the influence of the dynamic forces of the rotation, characterised in that said liquid physiological
15 specimens are applied as drops (6) to an area of said surface (2) opposite a drain end (5), the distribution of said liquid physiological specimens being controlled by adjusting the position of said surface (2) relative to said axis of rotating (10), in such a way
20 that a thin film of said liquid physiological specimens will be formed over the whole of said surface (2) before drops (7) are forced over the edge in the drain end (5) of the surface (2).
- 25 2. Process for centrifugal distribution of liquid physiological specimens over a surface (2) with an array of assays (3), said array being placed in a rotating device (9) and said liquid physiological specimens being distributed to said surface (2) by the dynamic forces
30 of the rotation, said surface (2) being pointed towards the axis of rotation (10), the liquid physiological specimens being forced towards said surface (2) under the influence of the dynamic forces of the rotation, characterised in that the distribution of
35 said liquid physiological specimens is controlled by

- 11 -

varying the position or orientation of said surface (2) relative to said axis of rotation (10), in such a way that a thin film of said liquid physiological specimens is formed on at least varying parts of said surface (2), and in such a way that said thin film is re-circulated across said array of assays (3).

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3. Process in accordance with claim 2, characterised in that said control of said surface (2) is a rotating movement around another axis (23, 27, 29) than that of the rotating device (10).

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4. Process in accordance with claim 2, characterised in that said surface (2), to which said liquid physiological specimens are applied, is formed as a hollow (19) in a material part (21), said hollow (19) forming a closed container when the material part (21) is covered with a lid (22), and said liquid physiological specimens being applied to said surface (2) before said lid (22) covers said hollow (19).

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